

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

FARRIN HAWKINS,

Petitioner,

vs.

BRIAN WILLIAMS, SR., *et al.*,

Respondents.

Case No. 2:14-cv-01421-GMN-PAL

**ORDER**

This action is a *pro se* petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254 by a Nevada state prisoner.

This Court has conducted a preliminary review of the petition pursuant to Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases in the United States District Courts. The Court must dismiss a petition “[i]f it plainly appears from the petition and any attached exhibits that the petitioner is not entitled to relief in the district court.” Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases; *see also Hendricks v. Vasquez*, 908 F.2d 490 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1990).

Petitioner challenges a 1989 criminal conviction in the Eighth Judicial District Court, in Clark County, Nevada. It appears that the petition was filed outside the AEDPA one-year limitations period, and is subject to dismissal on that basis. 28 U.S.C. § 2244(d)(1). The AEDPA statute of limitations has serious implications for petitioner. According to the petition, petitioner was convicted on July 20, 1989. Petitioner signed his federal habeas petition and dispatched it for mailing on August 20, 2014. The petition was filed well outside the AEDPA one-year limitations period.

Additionally, on the face of the federal petition, petitioner states that his grounds for relief were not exhausted in state court. A federal court will not review a state prisoner's petition for habeas relief until the prisoner has exhausted his available state remedies for all claims raised. *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982); 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b). A claim remains unexhausted until the

1 petitioner has given the highest available state court the opportunity to consider the claim through  
2 direct appeal or state collateral review proceedings. *See Casey v. Moore*, 386 F.3d 896, 916 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
3 2004); *Garrison v. McCarthy*, 653 F.2d 374, 376 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1981). A habeas petitioner must “present  
4 the state courts with the same claim he urges upon the federal court.” *Picard v. Connor*, 404 U.S.  
5 270, 276 (1971).

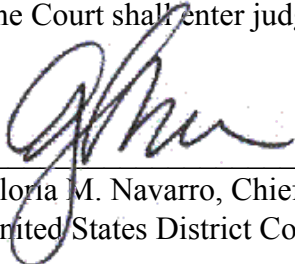
6 By order filed December 8, 2014, petitioner was informed that his petition appeared to be  
7 both untimely and unexhausted. (ECF No. 4). Regarding the statute of limitations, petitioner was  
8 given an opportunity to demonstrate either that he submitted his federal habeas corpus petition in a  
9 timely manner, or that he is entitled to equitable tolling of the one-year limitations period imposed  
10 by the AEDPA. Regarding exhaustion, petitioner was given an opportunity to demonstrate when  
11 and how he exhausted his grounds for relief in state court. Petitioner was informed that his failure  
12 to respond to the Court’s order would result in dismissal of this action. (ECF No. 5, at p. 3). *See*  
13 *Herbst v. Cook*, 260 F.3d 1039, 1042 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2001) (district court has authority to raise statute of  
14 limitations *sua sponte* and dismiss petition on that ground “after the court provides the petitioner  
15 with adequate notice and an opportunity to respond.”). “For a *pro se* petitioner . . . the court must  
16 make clear the grounds for dismissal and consequences of failing to respond.” *Herbst*, 260 F.3d at  
17 1043. This Court has provided petitioner with notice of the deficiencies of his petition, an  
18 opportunity to provide an explanation regarding the untimeliness of his petition and his failure to  
19 exhaust state court remedies, and was cautioned that his failure to respond to the Court’s order  
20 would result in dismissal of the action. Petitioner failed to respond to the Court’s order, as he has  
21 not made any demonstration regarding the untimeliness of his petition or his failure to exhaust the  
22 claims in his petition. Accordingly, this action is dismissed.

23 **IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED** that this action is **DISMISSED WITH PREJUDICE** as  
24 untimely.

25 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that a certificate of appealability is **DENIED**, as reasonable  
26 jurists would not find the dismissal of this action to be debatable or wrong.

27 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court shall enter judgment accordingly.

28 **DATED** this 15th day of April, 2015.

  
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Gloria M. Navarro, Chief Judge  
United States District Court